

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. _____

To establish the Interagency United States-Based Terrorism Threat
Information Sharing Commission, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

A BILL

To establish the Interagency United States-Based Terrorism
Threat Information Sharing Commission, and for other
purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Increasing Efficiency
5 of All United States-Based Terrorism Information Shar-
6 ing Act of 2019”.

7 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress makes the following findings:

1 (1) Eighteen years after September 11, 2001,
2 the Federal Government needs to reevaluate its
3 counterterrorism information sharing architecture in
4 the United States to support the ability of Federal,
5 State, and local law enforcement to identify, track,
6 and prevent all terrorist threats in the United
7 States.

8 (2) The current National Strategy for Counter-
9 terrorism states that incidents of domestic terrorism
10 in the United States are on the rise, perpetrated by
11 individuals not inspired by foreign terrorist organi-
12 zations but instead by other forms of terrorism in
13 the United States (sometimes as referred to as “do-
14 mestic terrorists” by the executive branch), and indi-
15 viduals inspired by foreign terrorist organizations re-
16 main a persistent threat.

17 (3) Furthermore, the terrorist threat in the
18 United States is increasingly diffuse and unpredict-
19 able, primarily conducted by lone actors who are mo-
20 tivated or inspired by a range of violent ideologies.
21 Lone actors are able to operate with little to no
22 warning and present significant challenges to law
23 enforcement and security officials working to iden-
24 tify and disrupt potential threats. Robust and com-
25 prehensive information sharing regarding all ter-

1 rorist threats in the United States, irrespective of
2 inspiration, is key to our ability to prevent attacks
3 and save lives.

4 (4) Lastly, increasing distribution and stand-
5 ardization of Federal terrorism training that reflects
6 all types of United States-based terrorism threats is
7 critical to support Federal, State, and local law en-
8 forcement’s ability to keep all of our communities
9 safe.

10 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

11 In this Act:

12 (1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CON-
13 GRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Con-
14 gress” includes the following:

15 (A) The Committee on the Judiciary, the
16 Committee on Homeland Security and Govern-
17 mental Affairs, and the Select Committee on
18 Intelligence of the Senate.

19 (B) The Committee on the Judiciary, the
20 Committee on Homeland Security, and the Per-
21 manent Select Committee on Intelligence of the
22 House of Representatives.

23 (2) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission”
24 means the Interagency United States-Based Ter-

1 rorism Information Sharing Commission established
2 under section 4(a)(1).

3 (3) DOMESTIC TERRORISM.—The term “domes-
4 tic terrorism” has the meaning given such term in
5 section 2331 of title 18, United States Code.

6 (4) FIELD OFFICE.—The term “field office”
7 means one of the field offices of the Federal Bureau
8 of Investigation (also known as “divisions”) that are
9 centrally located in major metropolitan areas across
10 the United States, including Puerto Rico, where the
11 Bureau—

12 (A) carries out investigations;

13 (B) assesses local and regional crime
14 threats; and

15 (C) works closely with partners on cases
16 and operations.

17 (5) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The
18 term “foreign terrorist organization” means an or-
19 ganization designated as a terrorist organization
20 under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Na-
21 tionality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)).

22 (6) FUSION CENTER.—The term “fusion cen-
23 ter” has the meaning given such term in section
24 210A(j) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6
25 U.S.C. 124h(j)).

1 (7) JOINT TERRORISM TASK FORCE.—The term
2 “ joint terrorism task force” means one of the task
3 forces of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that
4 are—

5 (A) located throughout United States;

6 (B) partnerships between various Federal,
7 State, and local law enforcement and intel-
8 ligence agencies; and

9 (C) charged with taking action against ter-
10 rorism.

11 **SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERAGENCY UNITED**
12 **STATES-BASED TERRORISM THREAT INFOR-**
13 **MATION SHARING COMMISSION.**

14 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after
16 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director
17 of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with
18 the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of
19 the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Attor-
20 ney General, establish a commission to review inter-
21 agency information sharing with respect to all forms
22 of terrorist threats in the United States to examine
23 the terrorist threat information sharing landscape
24 across and between all levels of government and the

1 manner in which different types of terrorism affects
2 information sharing.

3 (2) DESIGNATION.—The commission estab-
4 lished under paragraph (1) shall be known as the
5 “Interagency United States-Based Terrorism Threat
6 Information Sharing Commission”.

7 (b) MEMBERSHIP.—

8 (1) COMPOSITION.—Subject to paragraph (2),
9 the Commission shall be composed of not more than
10 28 members as follows:

11 (A) The Director of National Intelligence
12 shall appoint to the Commission not more than
13 7 members as follows:

14 (i) At least 1 member shall be selected
15 from among employees of the Office of the
16 Program Manager for the Information
17 Sharing Environment.

18 (ii) At least 1 member shall be se-
19 lected from among employees of the Direc-
20 torate of Strategic Operational Planning in
21 the National Counterterrorism Center.

22 (iii) Acting through the head of the
23 Joint Counterterrorism Assessment Team
24 in the National Counterterrorism Center,
25 at least 1 member shall be selected from

1 among members of a State or local law en-
2 forcement agency.

3 (B) The Secretary of Homeland Security
4 shall appoint to the Commission not more than
5 7 members as follows:

6 (i) At least 1 member shall be selected
7 from among employees of the Office of
8 Strategy, Policy, and Plans of the Depart-
9 ment of Homeland Security.

10 (ii) At least 3 members shall be se-
11 lected from a fusion center—

12 (I) at least 1 of whom shall be
13 based out of a recognized regional fu-
14 sion center;

15 (II) at least 1 of whom shall be
16 based out of a designated State fusion
17 center in a State that the Secretary
18 considers small or rural; and

19 (III) at least 1 of whom shall be
20 based out of a designated State fusion
21 center in a State that has 2 or more
22 recognized fusion centers.

23 (C) The Attorney General shall appoint to
24 the Commission not more than 7 members as
25 follows:

1 (i) At least 1 member shall be selected
2 from among employees of the National Se-
3 curity Division of the Department of Jus-
4 tice.

5 (ii) At least 1 member shall be se-
6 lected from among employees of the Civil
7 Rights Division of the Department of Jus-
8 tice.

9 (iii) At least 2 members shall be se-
10 lected from among employees of an office
11 of a United States Attorney—

12 (I) at least 1 of whom shall be
13 based out of a State that the Attorney
14 General considers large or urban; and

15 (II) at least 1 of whom shall be
16 based out of a State that the Attorney
17 General considers small or rural.

18 (D) The Director of the Federal Bureau of
19 Investigation shall appoint not more than 7
20 members as follows:

21 (i) At least 1 of whom shall be se-
22 lected from among employees of the Do-
23 mestic Terrorism Operations Section of the
24 Bureau.

1 (ii) At least 1 member shall be se-
2 lected from among employees of the Crimi-
3 nal Investigative Division of the Bureau.

4 (iii) At least 2 members shall be se-
5 lected from among members of a joint ter-
6 rorism task force—

7 (I) at least 1 of whom shall be a
8 member of a local law enforcement
9 agency in a city of the United States
10 the Director considers large or urban;
11 and

12 (II) at least 1 of whom shall be
13 a member of a local law enforcement
14 agency in a city of the United States
15 the Director considers small or rural.

16 (2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

17 (A) NO POLITICAL APPOINTEES.—No
18 member of the Commission may be a political
19 appointee.

20 (B) EMPLOYMENT STATUS.—Each member
21 of the Commission shall be—

22 (i) an employee of the Federal Gov-
23 ernment in the executive branch;

1 (ii) an individual who has been de-
2 tailed to the executive branch of the Fed-
3 eral Government; or

4 (iii) an individual who is a member of
5 a State or local law enforcement agency.

6 (c) COMMISSION CHAIRPERSON.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National In-
8 telligence shall select a chairperson from among
9 members of the Commission who are senior officers
10 of the National Counterterrorism Center.

11 (2) DUTIES OF THE CHAIRPERSON.—The chair-
12 person appointed under paragraph (1) shall—

13 (A) lead the interagency process to prepare
14 the report required by section 5(b)(1);

15 (B) arbitrate difference among those in-
16 volved in preparing the report required by sec-
17 tion 5(b)(1); and

18 (C) ensure that each Federal agency rep-
19 resented in the membership of the Commis-
20 sion—

21 (i) has equal opportunity for input in
22 matters concerning the Commission; and

23 (ii) will lead efforts under section 5
24 that pertain to matters with respect to
25 which the agency has a statutory mandate.

1 **SEC. 5. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.**

2 (a) REVIEW.—

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall con-
4 duct a review of threat information sharing de-
5 scribed in section 4(a)(1).

6 (2) ELEMENTS.—The review required by para-
7 graph (1) shall include the following:

8 (A) The assessment described in subpara-
9 graph (A) of subsection (b)(2).

10 (B) Development of the findings described
11 in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of such sub-
12 section.

13 (C) Development of the recommendations
14 described in subparagraph (D) of such sub-
15 section.

16 (b) REPORT.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall sub-
18 mit to the Director of National Intelligence, the Sec-
19 retary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General,
20 and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investiga-
21 tion a report on the findings of the Commission with
22 respect to the review conducted under subsection
23 (a)(1).

24 (2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under
25 paragraph (1) shall include the following:

1 (A) ASSESSMENT.—An assessment of cur-
2 rent capabilities, mechanisms, gaps, and chal-
3 lenges regarding nationwide United States-
4 based terrorism threat-information sharing and
5 training.

6 (B) INFORMATION SHARING FINDINGS.—
7 Findings on information sharing, including with
8 respect to the following:

9 (i) BASELINE EXISTING TYPES OF
10 TERRORISM THREAT INFORMATION.—(I)
11 What type of information regarding United
12 States-based terrorism threats that are in-
13 spired by foreign terrorist organizations, or
14 the ideology thereof, and United States-
15 based terrorism threats that are not in-
16 spired by foreign terrorist organizations, or
17 the ideology thereof, is currently captured
18 across the Federal, State, and local levels
19 of government, along with information
20 about such terrorism that is likely not cap-
21 tured or is lost at each level.

22 (II) Types of information under sub-
23 clause (I) may include cables, situational
24 reports, information reports, assessments,
25 digests, toolboxes, and bulletins.

1 (III) With respect to information de-
2 scribed in subclause (I)—

3 (aa) a comparison and noted dif-
4 ferences between both types of infor-
5 mation regarding threats of United
6 States-based terrorism not inspired by
7 foreign terrorist organizations and in-
8 spired by foreign terrorist organiza-
9 tions; and

10 (bb) any gaps and challenges to
11 addressing such differences.

12 (IV) The types of information cap-
13 tured at each level described in subclause
14 (I) while possibly labeled as other criminal
15 acts that could be relevant to threats of
16 terrorism not inspired by United States-
17 based foreign terrorist organizations, in-
18 cluding relevant intelligence, reporting, and
19 assessments.

20 (V) The effect of how different levels
21 of classified information affect the types of
22 threat information captured.

23 (ii) PARTNERS WHO RECEIVE THE IN-
24 FORMATION.—(I) Who receives information
25 regarding threats of United States-based

1 terrorism not inspired by foreign terrorist
2 organizations, and separately who receives
3 information regarding threats of United
4 States-based terrorism inspired by foreign
5 terrorist organizations, as well as those en-
6 tities and partners who do not currently
7 receive this information, including with re-
8 spect to Federal, State, local, and Tribal
9 government partners.

10 (II) With respect to threat informa-
11 tion described in subclause (I)—

12 (aa) a comparison and noted dif-
13 ferences between both information re-
14 garding threats of United States-
15 based terrorism not inspired by for-
16 eign terrorist organizations and in-
17 spired by foreign terrorist organiza-
18 tions; and

19 (bb) any gaps and challenges to
20 addressing such differences.

21 (III) The effect of how different levels
22 of classified information affect the receipt
23 of such information by various partners.

24 (iii) WHAT INFORMATION IS
25 SHARED.—(I) What information regarding

1 United States-based terrorism threats that
2 are inspired by foreign terrorist organiza-
3 tions, or the ideology thereof, and United
4 States-based terrorism threats that are not
5 inspired by foreign terrorist organizations,
6 or the ideology thereof, is currently shared
7 or could be shared with the partners iden-
8 tified under clause (ii), as well as informa-
9 tion the Commission identifies is not being
10 shared.

11 (II) With respect to threat informa-
12 tion described in subclause (I)—

13 (aa) a comparison and noted dif-
14 ferences between both information re-
15 garding threats of United States-
16 based terrorism not inspired by for-
17 eign terrorist organizations and in-
18 spired by foreign terrorist organiza-
19 tions; and

20 (bb) any gaps and challenges to
21 addressing such differences.

22 (III)(aa) An assessment of how infor-
23 mation regarding threats of United States-
24 based terrorism not inspired by foreign ter-
25 rorist organizations according to the Fed-

1 eral Bureau of Investigation's broad pro-
2 gram categories of racially motivated vio-
3 lent extremism, animal and eco violent ex-
4 tremism, antigovernment violent extre-
5 mism, and abortion violent extremism.

6 (bb) Assessment under item (aa) shall
7 be disaggregated by the following:

8 (AA) Types of racially motivated
9 violent extremism, specifically out-
10 lining all threat information relating
11 to both white and black violent extre-
12 mism, and the numerical volume of
13 threat information under each sub-
14 category or subprogram.

15 (BB) Types of antigovernment
16 violent extremism to clearly illustrate
17 all threat information relating to mili-
18 tia, anarchist, and sovereign citizen
19 violent extremism and the numerical
20 volume of threat information under
21 each subcategory or subprogram.

22 (CC) Types of animal and eco
23 violent extremism and the numerical
24 volume of threat information under
25 each subcategory or subprogram.

1 (IV) Expansion of the categorization
2 described in subclause (III) to include cre-
3 ation of a new category for new and
4 emerging threats, such as anti-immigrant
5 violent extremism, and incel violent extre-
6 mism.

7 (V) Effects of how sharing at dif-
8 ferent levels of classified information af-
9 fects what information is available to var-
10 ious partners.

11 (iv) HOW THREAT INFORMATION IS
12 SHARED.—(I) How information regarding
13 United States-based terrorism threats that
14 are inspired by foreign terrorist organiza-
15 tions, or the ideology thereof, and United
16 States-based terrorism threats that are not
17 inspired by foreign terrorist organizations,
18 or the ideology thereof, is shared, including
19 what the existing mechanisms are for shar-
20 ing with respect to infrastructure or per-
21 sonnel, disaggregated by—

22 (aa) what types of threat infor-
23 mation are received;

24 (bb) classification level; and

1 (cc) partner identified under
2 clause (ii).

3 (II) With respect to information de-
4 scribed in subclause (I)—

5 (aa) a comparison and noted dif-
6 ferences between both information re-
7 garding threats of United States-
8 based terrorism not inspired by for-
9 eign terrorist organizations and in-
10 spired by foreign terrorist organiza-
11 tions; and

12 (bb) any gaps and challenges to
13 address such differences.

14 (III) Existing mechanisms through
15 which information regarding threats of
16 United States-based terrorism threats that
17 are inspired by foreign terrorist organiza-
18 tions, or the ideology thereof, and United
19 States-based terrorism threats that are not
20 inspired by foreign terrorist organizations,
21 or the ideology thereof, is currently shared
22 within and across the Federal Government
23 with partners identified under clause (ii),
24 including with respect to the following:

1 (aa) Infrastructure, such as
2 Guardian, eGuardian, and the Na-
3 tional Crime Information Center.

4 (bb) Task forces, such as joint
5 terrorism task forces.

6 (cc) Professional staff who per-
7 form information sharing as part as
8 an official duty, such as liaison offi-
9 cers.

10 (dd) Threat information sharing
11 from Federal to State and local part-
12 ners, from local partners to State and
13 Federal partners, and information
14 that is shared laterally between States
15 and between Federal agencies.

16 (ee) Threat information sharing
17 across geographic and interagency
18 lines, departments and agencies, and
19 information systems.

20 (IV) Effects of how sharing at dif-
21 ferent levels of classified information af-
22 fects how threat information is shared with
23 various partners.

24 (v) REDUNDANCIES, GAPS, AND DIF-
25 FERENCES.—(I) Redundancies, gaps, and

1 differences in information sharing regard-
2 ing threats of United States-based ter-
3 rorism threats that are inspired by foreign
4 terrorist organizations, or the ideology
5 thereof, and United States-based terrorism
6 threats that are not inspired by foreign
7 terrorist organizations, or the ideology
8 thereof.

9 (II) Causes of such redundancies,
10 gaps, and differences described in sub-
11 clause (I).

12 (III) Challenges to improvement with
13 respect to sharing described in subclause
14 (I).

15 (IV) How redundancies and gaps de-
16 scribed in subclause (I) differ between
17 United States-based terrorism threats that
18 are inspired by foreign terrorist organiza-
19 tions, or the ideology thereof, and United
20 States-based terrorism threats that are not
21 inspired by foreign terrorist organizations,
22 or the ideology thereof, disaggregated by
23 each category of partner identified under
24 clause (ii).

1 (V) How differences described in sub-
2 clause (IV) relate to challenges concerning
3 classification of threat information.

4 (C) UNITED STATES-BASED TERRORISM
5 TRAINING FINDINGS.—Findings relating to ex-
6 isting Federal training concerning either or a
7 combination of both United States-based ter-
8 rorism threats that are inspired by foreign ter-
9 rorist organizations, or the ideology thereof, or
10 United States-based terrorism threats that are
11 not inspired by foreign terrorist organizations,
12 or the ideology thereof, including the following:

13 (i)(I) What Federal, State, local, and
14 Tribal government training exists regard-
15 ing both United States-based terrorism
16 threats that are inspired by foreign ter-
17 rorist organizations, or the ideology there-
18 of, and United States-based terrorism
19 threats that are not inspired by foreign
20 terrorist organizations, or the ideology
21 thereof, disaggregated by categories and
22 classification differences.

23 (II) With respect to information de-
24 scribed in subclause (I)—

1 (aa) a comparison and noted dif-
2 ferences between both information re-
3 garding threats of United States-
4 based terrorism not inspired by for-
5 eign terrorist organizations and in-
6 spired by foreign terrorist organiza-
7 tions; and

8 (bb) any gaps and challenges to
9 address such differences.

10 (ii) Which partners identified under
11 subparagraph (B)(ii) receive what training
12 with respect to terrorism in the United
13 States.

14 (iii) What are the mechanisms, insti-
15 tutions, and training centers that provide
16 each of such trainings.

17 (iv) An examination of training con-
18 tent, who provides such training, how pro-
19 viders of such training are vetted, how
20 such training is vetted or coordinated
21 among agencies, disaggregated by training
22 concerning United States-based terrorism
23 threats that are inspired by foreign ter-
24 rorist organizations, or the ideology there-
25 of, and United States-based terrorism

1 threats that are not inspired by foreign
2 terrorist organizations, or the ideology
3 thereof.

4 (v) Outlines of training redundancies,
5 gaps, and challenges in distribution, for
6 each type of training, and the impediments
7 to addressing such challenges.

8 (D) RECOMMENDATIONS.—

9 (i) THREAT INFORMATION SHAR-
10 ING.—Recommendations to address the
11 differences between information sharing
12 concerning United States-based terrorism
13 threats that are inspired by foreign ter-
14 rorist organizations, or the ideology there-
15 of, and United States-based terrorism
16 threats that are not inspired by foreign
17 terrorist organizations, or the ideology
18 thereof, including recommendations regard-
19 ing policy, programs, resources, and infra-
20 structure needed to address challenges and
21 gaps indicated in the findings of the Com-
22 mission. Such recommendations shall in-
23 clude the following:

24 (I) INFORMATION RECIPIENTS.—

25 Recommendations to maintain, com-

1 mence, or expand coordination and
2 threat information sharing among
3 Federal, State, local, and Tribal gov-
4 ernment agencies and private entities
5 with protective or public safety re-
6 sponsibilities who were identified as
7 needing access to such information,
8 including how gaps should be miti-
9 gated and how current challenges
10 should be addressed.

11 (II) CONTENT.—Recommendations to maintain, commence, or ex-
12 pand the type and categories of threat
13 information given to each of the Fed-
14 eral, State, local, and Tribal govern-
15 ment agencies and private entities de-
16 scribed in subclause (I).

17 (III) MECHANISMS.—Rec-
18 ommendations relating to the most ef-
19 fective use of existing Federal, State,
20 local, and Tribal mechanisms for cap-
21 turing and sharing relevant threat in-
22 formation, including—

23 (aa) how gaps should be
24 mitigated;
25

1 (bb) how current challenges
2 should be addressed; and

3 (cc) proposals for new or ex-
4 panded mechanisms.

5 (IV) ELIMINATING REDUN-
6 DANCY.—Recommendations to elimi-
7 nate redundancy regarding who re-
8 ceives threat information, what infor-
9 mation is shared, mechanisms for how
10 information is shared, including rec-
11 ommendations to address the implica-
12 tions for redundancy if new measures
13 are enacted.

14 (V) FILLING GAPS.—Rec-
15 ommendations to address overarching
16 gaps to threat information sharing.

17 (ii) TRAINING PROGRAM.—Rec-
18 ommendations concerning training, includ-
19 ing the following:

20 (I) Recommendations for cre-
21 ating a Federal interagency terrorism
22 training program to train officers and
23 employees of government departments
24 and agencies and relevant private en-
25 tities in matters relating to threats,

1 trends, and tailored opportunities for
2 prevention concerning both United
3 States-based terrorism threats that
4 are inspired by foreign terrorist orga-
5 nizations, or the ideology thereof, and
6 United States-based terrorism threats
7 that are not inspired by foreign ter-
8 rorist organizations, or the ideology
9 thereof.

10 (II) Recommendations concerning
11 additional training on investigation of
12 crimes concerning United States-
13 based terrorism threats that are not
14 inspired by foreign terrorist organiza-
15 tions, or the ideology thereof, under
16 current State and Federal legal struc-
17 tures and related crimes such as hate
18 crimes.

19 (III) Recommendations con-
20 cerning additional training on—

21 (aa) infrastructure and
22 mechanisms that allow law en-
23 forcement to report United
24 States-based terrorism threats
25 that are not inspired by foreign

1 terrorist organizations, or the
2 ideology thereof, and hate crimes;
3 and

4 (bb) information sharing
5 and dissemination.

6 (3) CONSIDERATION OF VARIOUS NEEDS.—In
7 developing the report required by paragraph (1), the
8 Commission shall take into account the different
9 needs of Federal, State, local, and Tribal law en-
10 forcement agencies across the United States.

11 (4) REVIEW OF DRAFTS.—Before submitting a
12 report under paragraph (1), the chairperson of the
13 Commission shall ensure that a draft of the report
14 is made available to the Director of National Intel-
15 ligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the At-
16 torney General, and the Director of the Federal Bu-
17 reau of Investigation for review and to obtain feed-
18 back from the various legal, civil rights, and privacy
19 offices under their respective jurisdictions.

20 (5) ANNEXES.—The report under paragraph
21 (1) shall include a separate annex for each of the
22 following that highlights respective efforts to include
23 nationwide Federal, State, and local input, where
24 relevant, in preparation of the report:

1 (A) The Office of the Director of National
2 Intelligence.

3 (B) The Department of Homeland Secu-
4 rity.

5 (C) The Department of Justice.

6 (D) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

7 (6) PRESENTATION.—Information and compari-
8 sons in the report submitted under paragraph (a)
9 shall be presented in the report in both narrative
10 and visual graph form to clearly depict any dif-
11 ferences.

12 **SEC. 6. REPORTING TO CONGRESS.**

13 (a) REPORT ON ASSESSMENT, FINDINGS, AND REC-
14 OMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date
15 of the establishment of the Commission, the Director of
16 National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary
17 of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, and the Di-
18 rector of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall submit
19 to the appropriate committees of Congress a final report
20 on the assessments, findings, and recommendations of the
21 Commission that were submitted to the Director of Na-
22 tional Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security,
23 the Attorney General, and the Director of the Federal Bu-
24 reau of Investigation under section 5(b).

1 (b) ANNUAL REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF REC-
2 OMMENDATIONS.—

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
4 the date on which the final report is submitted
5 under subsection (a) and not less frequently than
6 once each year thereafter for 10 years, the Director
7 of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with
8 the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney
9 General, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of
10 Investigation, submit to the appropriate committees
11 of Congress a report on any action taken to imple-
12 ment the recommendations of the Commission.

13 (2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under
14 paragraph (1) shall include the following:

15 (A) Information relating to the number of
16 recommendations implemented and the status
17 of the implementation.

18 (B) An assessment of future trends, chal-
19 lenges, and opportunities, including new tech-
20 nologies, that will affect Federal, State, local,
21 and Tribal government department and agency
22 efforts to continue to improve information shar-
23 ing regarding all forms of terrorism.

1 **SEC. 7. COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.**

2 (a) RULES AND PROCEDURES.—The Commission
3 shall operate via established interagency terms and proce-
4 dures for researching and drafting interagency reports re-
5 lating to terrorism and information sharing.

6 (b) PARTICIPATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—
7 An employee of the Office of the Director of National In-
8 telligence, the Department of Homeland Security, the De-
9 partment of Justice, or the Federal Bureau of Investiga-
10 tion may be required to participate in the Commission on
11 a part-time or full-time basis.

12 (c) RECEIVING COMPREHENSIVE INPUT.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall—

14 (A) solicit input by including local partners
15 in the Commission, as required by section
16 4(b)(1);

17 (B) solicit nationwide input through the
18 Office of the Director of National Intelligence,
19 the Department of Homeland Security, the De-
20 partment of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of
21 Investigation;

22 (C) solicit input by conducting local field
23 interviews where the Commission considers
24 doing so appropriate and cost productive; and

25 (D) solicit input from independent inter-
26 agency advisory boards, including the Senior

1 Advisory Group of the Office of the Director of
2 National Intelligence, the Homeland Security
3 Advisory Board, the Executive Advisory Board,
4 the Homeland Security and Law Enforcement
5 Partners Board, and the Privacy and Civil Lib-
6 erties Oversight Board.

7 (2) TARGETS OF SOLICITATION.—Those from
8 whom input is solicited under paragraph (1) shall in-
9 clude:

10 (A) Fusion centers.

11 (B) Field offices.

12 (C) Local offices of United States Attor-
13 neys, including—

14 (i) offices in cities the Commission
15 considers large or urban; and

16 (ii) offices in cities the Commission
17 considers small or rural.

18 (D) Local representatives from the Federal
19 agencies represented in the membership of the
20 Commission.

21 (E) Local police departments.

22 (F) Offices of sheriffs.

23 (G) Offices of probation and pretrial serv-
24 ices.

1 (H) The various academies and training
2 offices of each of these Federal agencies rep-
3 resented in the membership of the Commission.

4 (I) State law enforcement agencies and
5 State investigative agencies.

6 (J) Privacy offices of each of the Federal
7 agencies represented in the membership of the
8 Commission.

9 (K) Civil rights and civil liberties offices of
10 each of the Federal agencies represented in the
11 membership of the Commission.

12 (L) Relevant screening, vetting, and
13 watchlisting offices of each of the Federal agen-
14 cies represented in the membership of the Com-
15 mission.

16 (M) Relevant offices within the Bureau of
17 Prisons of the Department of Justice.

18 **SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.**

19 The Commission shall terminate 30 days after the
20 date on which the final report is submitted under section
21 6(a).